DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 258 580 IR 051 176

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|---|---|
| TITLE | National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Annual Report, 1978-1979. |
| INSTITUTION | National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Washington, D. C. |
| PUB DATE | 24 Apr 80 |
| NOTE | 94p.; For related documents, see ED 191 425, ED 241 013, ED 248 902, and IR 051 177. |
| PUB TYPE | Reports - Descriptive (141) |
| EDRS PRICE | MF01/PC04 Plus Postage. |
| DESCRIPTORS | Annual Reports; *Information Science; Information Services; *Library Networks; *National Programs; Periodicals; *Planning Commissions; School Libraries; State Libraries |
| IDENTIFIERS | *National Commission Libraries Information Science; *White House Conference Library Info Services |

ABSTRACT

This eighth annual report covers the activities of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) from October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1979. Information on the background, composition, and role of the commission is provided, followed by descriptions of preparations for the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services, including pre-conference planning, state and territorial conferences and their outcomes, theme and other pre-conferences, development of the White House Conference theme, and the use of computer teleconferencing during the planning process. A new initiative, the Public/Private Sector Task Force, is described, and ongoing activities are reported. These include tasks undertaken by the newly established NCLIS Periodical Advisory Committee, development of a methodology for the Library of Congress national network database design, publication of a special report on school library media centers and networking, and continued support both for the American National Standards Committee Z39, and for a series of consulting skills institutes for state library personnel. Descriptions of liaison activities, plans for the future, and staff and administrative changes during the year complete the report. Appendixes include the NCLIS Act--Public Law 91-345; a summary of the program document, Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action; lists of members of various NCLIS committees, of publications, and of projects and contracts supported by the commission; a fiscal statement; and a list of the dates of the state and territorial conferences. (BBM)

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# National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

ISSN 0091-3972

Annual Report 1978-1979

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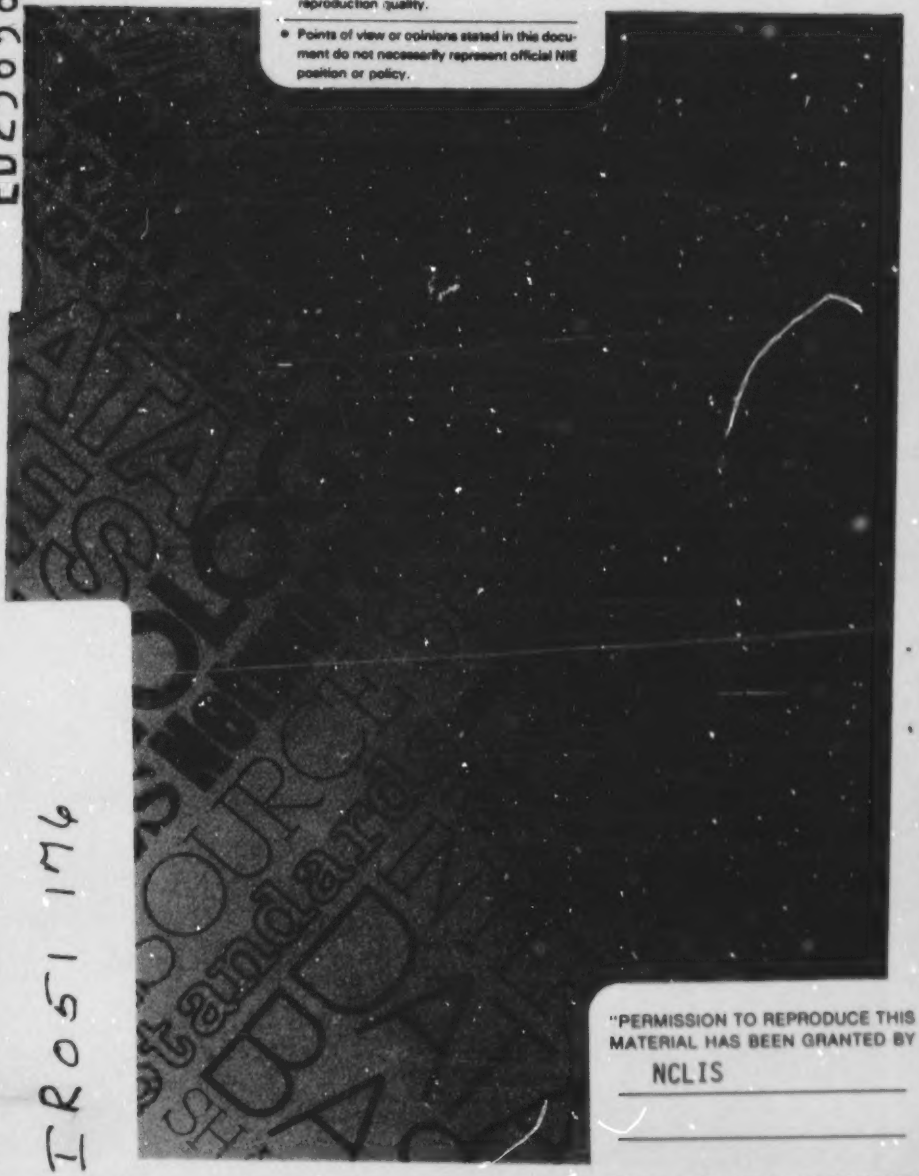

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**Commission Staff**

Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director
Douglas S. Price, Deputy Director
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Director
Ruth Liepmann Tighe, Research Associate
William D. Mathews, Staff Associate for Information Technology
Ruby O. Woods-Robinson, Research Associate
Barbara Lee Whiteleather
Carl C. Thompson
Martha D. Quigley

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Note: The logotype on the cover is an abstract representation of the Commission's goal of "equal access to information" for all citizens through interconnecting services and a central core of information.

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Annual Report
to the President and Congress
1978 - 1979

United States. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.
Annual report—National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1971/1972—
Washington, For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.
v. 24 cm.

1. United States. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Z678.2U55a
ISSN 0091-2972 021.8'2'0973 73-643728
MARC-S

April 24, 1980

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the eighth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). The report is submitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345 as amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802) and covers the twelve month period from October 1, 1978, through September 30, 1979.

The reporting period coincides almost exactly with my first year as Chairman of the Commission (my appointment having been confirmed on October 12, 1978), and I would like to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation for assigning me such a challenging and exciting position. The responsibility of planning for the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services has been a satisfying and stimulating experience I shall not forget.

I would also like to take this opportunity to call your attention to the many years of wise and faithful service rendered by my predecessor, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt. Dr. Burkhardt has been the Commission's only previous Chairman, having first been appointed for a five-year term in 1970, and re-appointed to continue as Chairman in 1976. The Commission has developed and grown strong under his astute leadership. We all owe him a considerable debt of gratitude for his loyal devotion both to the Commission itself and to the broader library and information science community as well. It is a challenge, and an honor, to follow in his footsteps.

On behalf of all the Commissioners I should like to thank you for your past support of the Commission's role and objectives. We look forward to your continuing support in the future.

Sincerely,

Charles Benton

*Charles Benton*
Chairman

Enclosure

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## Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Benton (Chairman),[1] *Chairman of the Board*, Films, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois (1980)

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice Chairman),[2] *Executive Director*, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1983)

Joseph Becker, *President*, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, California (1979)

Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Librarian of Congress*, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.[3]

Robert W. Burns, Jr., *Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services*, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1981)

Carlos A. Cuadra, *President*, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1979)

Joan H. Gross, *Public Affairs Officer*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/Region II, New York, New York (1982)

Clara Stanton Jones, *Former Director*, Detroit Public Library, and Former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1982)

Francis Keppel, *Director*, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1983)

Marian P. Leith, *Assistant Director*, and Federal Program Director, State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina (1980)

Frances H. Naftalin, *President*, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1982)

Philip A. Sprague, *Associate Administrator for Management Assistance*, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. (1983)

Horace E. Tate, *Executive Director*, Georgia Association of Educators, and State Senator (1981)

John E. Velde, Jr., *Investor*, Hollywood, California (1979)

Mildred E. Younger, *Member*, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1980)

Figure in parentheses denotes year of expiration of current appointment. Each appointment becomes effective on a July 20 (and expires on a July 19), the anniversary date of passage of the law establishing the Commission.

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(1) Designated by the President
(2) Elected by the Commissioners
(3) William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian, serves for Dr. Boorstin

**Commission Committees**

*Executive Committee*

Charles Benton, *Chairman*
Joseph Becker
Carlos A. Cuadra
Clara S. Jones
Bessie B. Moore

*Program Committee*

Joseph Becker, *(Chairman)*
Francis Keppel
Bessie B. Moore
Frances H. Naftalin
William J. Welsh
Douglas S. Price, Staff Liaison

*Public Information*

Clara S. Jones, *(Chairman)*
Joan H. Gross
Horace E. Tate
Mildred E. Younger
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Ruby O. Woods-Robinson, Staff Liaison

*Research Committee*

Carlos A. Cuadra, *(Chairman)*
Robert W. Burns, Jr.
Marian P. Leith
Phillip A. Sprague
William D. Mathews, Ruth L. Tighe, Staff Liasion

*N.B.* Charles Benton, Commission Chairman, and Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director are ex-officio members of all committees.

**Commission Staff**

Alphonse F. Trezza
*Executive Director*

Douglas S. Price
*Deputy Director*

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
*Associate Director*

Dorothy S. Burgess*
*Secretary*

William D. Mathews**
*Staff Associate for Information Technology*

Martha D. Quigley
*Secretary*

Carl C. Thompson
*Administrative Assistant*

Ruth L. Tighe
*Research Associate*

Barbara Lee Whiteleather
*Executive Secretary*

Ruby O. Woods-Robinson
*Research Associate*

*Detailed to the White House Conference Staff—March, 1978
**Resigned—August, 1979

## Executive Summary

This eighth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) covers the twelve month period from October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1979.

A major activity of the Commission, during this period, was the continuation of preparations for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, scheduled to be held early in FY 1980. All state and territorial pre-White House conferences were completed during this reporting period, as were several additional conferences conducted for the purpose of gaining broad input to the Conference agenda. Separate conferences were held for American Indians living on or near reservations, and for the Federal Library Community. Conferences were also held on the subjects of Federal library funding, library network structure and governance, libraries and literacy, international information exchange, and citizen access to new communication and information technology. Two advisory groups, in addition to the Advisory Committee called for in the Act authorizing the White House Conference, were formed to elicit input to the Conference from library and information organization heads and from information community members directly.

Five major reports were published by the Commission during this reporting period. Two were products of Task Forces established by the Commission to address specific concerns in the development of a nationwide network. *The Role of School Library Media Programs in Nationwide Networking* examines the barriers to network participation by school library media programs and identifies specific recommendation for overcoming those barriers. *A Computer Network Protocol for Library Information Science Applications* analyzes the nature of computer-to-computer communications, and presents a protocol for use in facilitating such communication.

Two reports stem from studies conducted by consultants. *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network* reviews the expectations of the Library of Congress by operating network staff across the country and proposes tasks for the Library of Congress in meeting those expectations. *Library Photocopying in the United States* provides benchmark data on photocopying in U.S. libraries prior to the implementation of the new Copyright Act.

The fifth report, *The Role of Government Publications in the National Program for Libraries and Information Science*, is one of the series of "related papers" that the Commission undertook several

years ago. It was published as a separate because it had such a direct bearing on the ongoing Congressional efforts to revise Title 44 of the U.S. Code dealing with the Government Printing Office.

A new and important Task Force, charged with examining the sensitive issue of Public/Private Sector relations, was established, and had met twice, by the end of this reporting period.

Work continued on developing a nationwide periodical access system and approval was given for the publication of a report for NCLIS on a comparative evaluation of alternative systems for a national periodical center. (The report itself was published early in FY 1980.) This report period also saw major personnel changes on the Commission itself, in the White House Conference Advisory Committee membership, and on the White House Conference staff.

These undertakings, as well as several additional activities and plans and expectations for the coming year, are discussed in greater detail in the text of the Annual Report.

## Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is a permanent independent agency of the Executive Branch, established through Public Law 91-345, which was passed on July 19, 1970.

### Background of the Commission

The origin of the Commission can be traced directly to a previous Commission—The National Advisory Commission on Libraries—established for a one-year period by President Lyndon Johnson in September of 1966 by Executive Order number 11301. The Advisory Commission had been charged to:

- make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, as centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information systems;
- appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations, together with other factors, which have a bearing on the role and effective utilization of libraries;
- appraise library funding, including Federal support of libraries to determine how funds available for the construction and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; and
- develop recommendations for action by Government or private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective library system for the Nation.

The Advisory Commission was to provide "its independent analysis, evaluation, and recommendations with respect to all matters assigned" to a parent Committee composed of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, and the Director of the National Science Foundation. The Library of Congress was also invited to be a member of the Committee.*

The Advisory Commission was to submit its final report and recommendations to the Committee no later than one year after its first meeting, and both the Committee and Advisory Commission

*A list of Advisory Committee and Commission members is shown on page 55.

were to terminate ninety days after the final report of the Commission was submitted to the Committee. The report was submitted to the Committee on July 1, 1968, and delivered to the President by the Committee on October 3, 1968.

The fundamental recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries was that it be declared national policy, to be enunciated by the President and enacted into law by the Congress, that the American people should be provided with library and informational services adequate to their needs, and that the Federal Government, in collaboration with State and local governments and private agencies, should exercise leadership assuring the provision of such services. This recommendation forms the base on which its remaining recommendations were based. The Commission identified a series of objectives for "overcoming current inadequacies" as follows:

- provide adequate library and informational services for formal education at all levels.
- provide adequate library and informational services for the public at large.
- provide materials to support research in all fields at all levels.
- provide adequate bibliographic access to the nation's research and informational resources.
- provide adequate physical access to required materials or their texts throughout the nation.
- provide adequate trained personnel for the varied and changing demands of librarianship.

It then formulated five recommendations for achieving the objectives:

- establishment of a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a continuing Federal planning agency.
- recognition and strengthening of the role of The Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States and establishment of a Board of Advisers.
- establishment of a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science as a principal center for basic and applied research in all relevant areas.
- recognition and full acceptance of the critically important role the United States Office of Education currently plays in meeting needs for library services.
- strengthening State library agencies to overcome deficiencies in fulfilling their current functions.

It took but two short years to move through both houses of Congress, and to the President for signature, an Act establishing the permanent Commission recommended by the Advisory Commission. It took almost another year before Commissioners were actually appointed, and funds appropriated for the Commission. The first meeting of the Commission was held immediately thereafter (in September of 1971), and the Commission's first executive director was hired in December, 1971.

### Composition and Role of the Commission

The Commission is composed of 15 members appointed for staggered five year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law stipulates that its Chairman be designated by the President. The law also provides that five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and that the "remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly."

The Commission, with primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the provision of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States, is authorized to (1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy; (2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, and the means by which these needs may be met; (3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs; (4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State and local levels; (5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences; (6) promote research and development activities; (7) submit to the President and the Congress a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year, and (8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary.

### Addition of Responsibility for the White House Conference

New responsibilities were assigned to the Commission toward the end of 1974 with the passage of Public Law 93-568, which assigned to the Commission the planning and conduct of a White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

The idea of a White House Conference had originated in 1957, when it was proposed by Channing Bete, Sr., then a library trustee from Massachusetts. This time, the span from proposal to enactment took considerably longer, with additional time spent moving the idea from the point of legal enactment to fiscal viability, for the Administration at first delayed including a request for the funds in its budget. However, the appropriation was requested by President Ford in his supplemental budget request late in 1976, and again in January 1977. The one-time appropriation of $3.5 million dollars was approved by Congress, and was signed by President Carter in the spring of 1977. The Commission is seeking additional funding through a variety of mechanisms.

The law calls for the states to organize and conduct "conferences and other meetings" to prepare for the National Conference—"states" being specifically defined to include the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In recognition of the separation from the Trust Territory of the Mariana Islands, the Commission later approved a separate conference for the newly-established (in 1978) Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The law also provides for a 28-member Advisory Committee to the Conference, to be composed of at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with no more than three being members of the House; five persons designated by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. It also provided that the chairman of the National Commission be Chairman of the Conference.

Initially, the White House Conference staff was directed by the Commission's Executive Director, Alphonse F. Trezza. Responsibility for the two functions was separated in February, 1979, when Marilyn Killebrew Gell was appointed Conference Director.

## White House Conference

### Pre-Conference Planning

Preparing for the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services ever held received major attention during the period of this report. To perform the work involved, the Commission established a separate White House Conference staff. By the end of the fiscal year, the staff had grown to 20, supported by a number of consultants and countless volunteers operating both inside and outside of the headquarters office.

The bulk of the state level conferences occurred during this period, 32 of 57 being held between the beginning of the Fiscal Year and April 30, 1979, the date set for the completion of all state and territorial pre-conferences. Six professional staff were assigned to provide assistance to the states and territories on a schedule that would give each of them experience with both large and small, and rural and urban, areas. The initial assignments were as follows, though shifts in staffing responsibilities resulted in some changes before the pre-conferences ended:*

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr.: Alaska, Idaho, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin

Kevin C. Flaherty: Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia

Ronald Linehan: Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, U.S. Indians, Puerto Rico

Heather Nicoll: Alabama, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Washington

Mary R. Power: Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada, New York, South Carolina, West Virginia

Jean-Anne South: Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, North Dakota, Wyoming, Virgin Islands

Ruth L. Tighe: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, New Jersey, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory.

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*Since the conferences in Georgia and Pennsylvania occurred in the Fall of 1977, before these assignments were made, they are not shown on the list.

A basic set of planning materials had been developed in the previous year, including a Conference planning manual and a series of "advisory memoranda" on such specific aspects of conference planning and process as selecting delegates, formulating final resolutions, and preparing the state-level final report. The materials were not limited to print: two slide-tapes were also produced for use by the states and territories. One, entitled *We Can Make a Difference*, dealt with White House Conference preparation; the other, *Perspectives and Challenges*, dealt with the Commission and its Program Document (*Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*). Armed with these aids, each staff liaison then travelled to his or her assigned states to meet and work with the local conference committees as they planned their state-wide or territorial conferences. Almost without exception, each state and territory was visited at least twice by its designated staff liaison. Extensive follow-up occurred by mail or phone as conference dates grew closer. Staff returned to each site to attend the actual conference and to provide whatever help they could during the conference itself.

### State and Territorial Conferences

As was to be expected, the experiences of the staff varied widely. In some cases, staff played a crucial and highly visible role. In others, strong state conference planners needed little help, and staff participation was limited. The process itself provided for a great deal of flexibility and variety. Some state conferences included "exhibits," vendor displays, media events, and tours, while others did not. Some imported out-of-state, nationally known speakers; some sought long-departed "native sons;" and others concentrated on the key figures still active within their own state. Some opened up their conferences to anyone interested in attending and garnered a huge attendance. Of these, West Virginia is an outstanding example: school children and citizens from throughout the state were brought in by bus, train and caravan. Others limited attendance to those for whom the state could afford to pay expenses in full—in some cases as few as 100. In some states, delegates to the state conferences were elected; in others, appointed. Themes used by the states ranged from the geographic slant of Florida's "Libraries in the Sunshine . . . We Light Up Your Life" to the more future-oriented cast of Ohio's "Take Part in Tomorrow" and Delaware's "Giving the Future Direction."

The structure and topics used to generate final resolutions varied widely as well. And in some states, formulation of and voting on the final resolutions occurred as a separate process after the conference was over.

Yet there were many basic similarities—engendered in part by the requirements set forth in the basic grants to the state and, in part, by the very nature of the process. States and territories were urged to

conduct regional hearings, or "speak-outs" (an idea drawn from Pennsylvania's successful regional meetings) to encourage maximum grass-roots participation. Most conferences were called as "governor's conferences" to enhance their visibility as well as to enlist administrative support and participation. Each state and territory had a planning committee composed of "lay," or non-library, members as well as professional library members. The delegates to the actual state and territorial conferences were in a ratio of ⅓ library or professionally-related, to ⅔ non-library-related participants. The conference delegates addressed both local and state-level concerns and national issues. All conferences generated a final set of resolutions and a final report.

### State and Territorial Conference Outcomes

In the short run, and quite possibly in the long run as well, the series of state and territorial pre-White House Conferences may prove to be the most significant and effective component of the entire White House Conference process. At each of the state and territorial conferences, opportunity was provided—in some cases for the first time—for dialogue in a neutral setting among professionals from different types of libraries. In each case, a cadre of non-librarian citizens was introduced to the products, services, concerns and issues of daily interest to the librarians in their midst. A more thorough understanding of what library service costs and how it is paid for was gained by both librarians and "beneficiaries," actual or potential. The importance of using the political process—and the power of the vote—effectively was experienced by many for the first time and at first hand. In Washington, D.C., for example, delegates were bussed to a City Council hearing on the library budget to show citizen support for the District's public library system. In the newly established Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, some delegates seriously discussed the services that libraries could offer for the first time, many of them never having had access to a public library. In many states—and some territories—enthusiastic conference implementation committees, led by lay delegates, took form; statewide "friends of libraries" groups were established where none had existed before; and local businessmen, media staff, and legislators actually met their librarians face to face. The pre-White House Conference process provided a unique learning experience to tens of thousands of people throughout the country who had not been involved with library and information services before. An even greater number, probably hundreds of thousands of people, became aware of and were involved in the White House Conference through meetings, radio, television and newspaper publicity, etc. As a result, a hitherto untapped, knowledgeable, and broad-based strong and vocal support constituency has emerged. The ripple effect of a new

shared understanding, shared experience, and increased dedication at the grass-roots level has already made itself felt in new or increased library funding passed in state legislatures. Properly harnessed and directed, this thrust has the potential for becoming a very strong and powerful force in improving and strengthening the Commission's goal of equal opportunity of access to information for all. The impact has been nationwide; it has included members of all sectors of the population, at all levels of power and position. The challenge here, at both the local and the national level, is to maintain the momentum that the conference process has started.

**Theme and Other Pre-Conferences**

In addition to the state and territorial pre-White House Conferences, several other conferences and meetings were held to develop input for the White House Conference. A separate pre-White House Conference was held in Denver, Colorado, for Native Americans living on or near Indian reservations. The plight of the American Indian has been of special interest to the Commission ever since the series of regional hearings conducted by the Commission in the early 70's, where Indian witnesses complained bitterly that their status as members of independent nations within the U.S. deprived them of Federal library aid channeled through state library agencies. Responsibility for conducting the Indian conference was shared with staff from the Department of Interior's Center for Information and Library Services under the strong leadership of Mary Huffer, its Director; additional support was received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. More than 200 delegates, representing nearly 100 different Indian tribes from 37 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Native Americans from Alaska, participated in this unique conference.

A separate pre-White House Conference was also held by the Federal library community under the leadership of the Federal Library Committee. The Federal librarians had agreed not to participate in the pre-White House Conference of the District of Columbia (where many large Federal libraries are located) so as not to detract from the local orientation of the District conference. Federal libraries, however, constitute a rich and unique resource, and it was felt their concerns merited a separate avenue into the final Conference agenda. The Federal Library Conference was held in Washington, D.C. on July 19-20, 1979.

Several "theme" conferences were also conducted out of concern that certain over-arching national-level issues might be overlooked at the state and territorial conferences where local concerns were bound to receive major attention. The first of these, on Federal funding patterns for libraries and information services, was described in last year's report (*q.v.*). This was followed by additional theme conferences on library network structure and governance in November

of 1978, libraries and literacy in April of 1979, citizen access to new communication and information technology in June of 1979, and on international information exchange in July of 1979.

Proceedings of the Network Governance Conference, which provided an opportunity for "stakeholders" to be heard on the subject of networks, their functions, objectives, and governance, and other subjects as well, have been published as *Structure and Governance of Library Networks*, edited by Allen Kent and Thomas Galvin (Marcell Dekker, Inc., Publishers, 1979). The conference was cosponsored by the NCLIS and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of the University of Pittsburgh.

Among the nationally recognized leaders who participated in this theme conference, co-chaired by Dr. Frederick Burkhardt and Dean Thomas Galvin with major staff support from Alphonse F. Trezza and William D. Mathews, were: Henriette D. Avram (Library of Congress); Joseph Becker (Becker and Hayes, Inc.); John W. Bystrom (University of Hawaii); Melvin S. Day (National Technical Information Service); Ervin J. Gaines (Cleveland Public Library); Susan Crooks (A.D. Little, Inc.); Robert M. Hayes (University of California-Los Angeles); Dick Hays (U.S. Office of Education); James H. Kennedy (AMIGOS); Donald W. King (King Research, Inc.); Beverly P. Lynch (University of Illinois-Chicago); Anthony W. Miele (Alabama State Library); James P. Riley (Federal Library Committee); Stephen R. Salmon (University of California); Charles H. Stevens (SOLINET); Roger K. Summit (Lockheed); Roderick G. Swartz (Washington State Library); and William J. Welsh (Library of Congress), and from the University of Pittsburgh: Thomas J. Galvin, Allen Kent, Patricia B. Pond, K. Leon Montgomery, James G. Williams, Sara Fine, and Roger Flynn.

The conference on "Libraries and Literacy," which attracted over 100 participants from a broad spectrum of national groups working to erase illiteracy, was chaired by Charles Benton with staff support provided by Jean-Anne South. The conference, supported by funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Institute of Education and the U.S. Office of Education's Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, brought forth a consensus that libraries can and should be a driving force in mobilizing citizens at the local, state and national levels to fight illiteracy. Among the key recommendations generated from the conference were that:

- libraries act as clearinghouses and community resource centers to coordinate community literacy programs;
- libraries develop programs to reach non-literate members of the community who are not regular library users;
- the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science be expanded to embrace a National Commission on Literacy;

- a national resource center be created to provide training and technical assistance for state and local library literacy programs;
- Federal legislation and funding allocation acts identify public libraries as local alternative education agencies and designate them to receive funds to conduct literacy programs;
- libraries take the initiative in carrying out local assessments of community needs and resources for improving literacy.

A fourth theme conference, International Information Exchange, was held at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. on July 31, 1979. Robert Chartrand, of the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service and Dale Baker, Director, Chemical Abstracts Service, served as co-chairs of this meeting which was hosted by Thomas Pickering for the State Department. Nearly 100 conference attendees representing key interest groups from universities, private corporations, nonprofit associations, foundations and the Federal government, were asked to analyze the role of U.S. library and information services within the international information community and to recommend those issues most appropriate for discussion by delegates at the White House Conference. Key issues included:

- coordination of U.S. information policies with world-wide developments;
- creation of a mechanism for coordinating U.S. information policies;
- improvement of acquisition of foreign materials for the United States;
- assessment of the impact of technology on the availability of information;
- improvement of standards for facilitating international flows.

Finally, a three-day meeting on citizen access to new communication and information technology was held in Washington, D.C. June 19-21, 1979. Participating in this conference co-sponsored by the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) and the National Citizen's Committee for Broadcasting, were representatives from the Federal Trade Commission; Fager and Singer, a Washington, D.C. law firm; the Annenberg School of Communications; The National Telecommunications and Information Agency; The Federal Communications Commission; The National Citizens Communications Lobby; National Public Radio; The Office of Consumer Affairs; The Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. The meeting was called to discuss how new communication and information technologies can best be made available to meet citizen's needs, and then to develop recommendations, based on the discussion, for consideration at the White House conference. Kevin Flaherty served

as staff liaison to this conference which was chaired by Samuel A. Simon, Executive Director, National Citizen's Committee for Broadcasting.

In an effort to involve other constituencies, two meetings were held by a group composed of heads of organizations and associations concerned in some way with information. Members of the group, which became known as the Information Community Organization Heads, ranged from the American Library Association (ALA), and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), to telecommunication, postal and citizen's lobby groups. The meetings were co-sponsored by the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, with Joseph Becker serving as chair. The first meeting, held May 29-30, 1978, concentrated on identification of the interests, issues and concerns that participants felt should be addressed at the White House Conference. The second meeting provided an opportunity for each participant to identify the resources that their agencies could provide to the conference and how those might be utilized and incorporated. A third meeting is scheduled to be held after the Conference to determine how the associations can cooperate to implement pertinent resolutions emanating from the Conference deliberations. Staff support to these meetings is being provided by Heather Nicoll.

In addition, an Information Community Advisory Committee was appointed by the Commission Chairman as an advisory committee to the Conference.* Composed of representatives from academia, large government agencies, and both small and large private-sector information organizations, the members offered helpful advice on, among other things, the components and organization of the information center to be provided at the conference. Some of the organizations contributed valuable resources to the Conference. This advisory committee was co-chaired by Robert Chartrand and Robert Pfannkuch, Corporate Vice President with Bell and Howell Company. Staff support was provided by Barry Jogoda.

### White House Conference Theme

As the long series of state and territorial conferences neared completion, work began on sifting through and analyzing the more than 3,000 resolutions that finally emerged, in search of a comprehensive structure around which discussions at the national conference could be organized and a coherent theme or themes extrapolated.

The task of analyzing the resolutions was turned over to an independent contractor, and a preliminary report, based on resolutions from 26 states, was issued. Further refinement, based on input from all 57 state and territorial conferences, private and public sector

*A list of the Advisory Committee members is shown on page 91.

groups in the library and information services community, and the special theme conferences (see above), resulted in the identification of five theme areas under which the issues at the Conference would be grouped and discussed. In keeping with the user-needs orientation of the state and territorial resolutions, the five themes, which were announced in June, 1979 at the annual meeting of the American Library Association in Dallas, Texas, are as follows: Library and Information Services for

- meeting Personal Needs;
- enhancing Life-Long Learning;
- improving Organizations and the Professions;
- effectively Governing Our Society; and
- increasing International Understanding and Cooperation

### Technological Innovations

Six months before the Conference opened, information technology became more than merely a subject for discussion at the Conference, when two creative strategies were introduced for improving communication about and planning for the conference. One was the computer teleconferencing capability provided to the WHCLIS Advisory Committee through the cooperation of the National Science Foundation and Texas Instruments, Inc. To participate in computerized conferencing, members of a group type their written comments or contributions to discussion into a computer terminal attached to a telephone, which then transmits the material over a communications net into a central computer. Instead of a face-to-face meeting in which only one person can talk at a time and everyone must be present at the same time and place, this kind of teleconferencing permits individuals to enter and receive the materials at a pace, time and place of their own choosing. The particular computer conferencing system used for White House Conference planning was EIES (Electronic Information Exchange System), developed at the New Jersey Institute of Technology with National Science Foundation (NSF) funding and made available to the WHCLIS through NSF support. Texas Instruments, Inc. provided 30 of its newest "bubble memory" terminals for the use of the staff and members of the Advisory Committee. Each member was able to communicate with the Conference staff as well as other members of the Committee, singly or in groups. This capability provided by the system contributed substantially to the Conference planning process. It also provided certain financial economies, substituting for at least one meeting of the full 28-member Advisory Committee.

*Using the EIES*

The second innovation was the issuance of a set of six audio tapes to each Conference delegate as part of the preparatory materials that they received prior to the Conference. The tapes contained spontaneous and unrehearsed dialogs on the "Future of Library and Information Services" by a panel of experts in the five Conference theme areas. Production of the tapes was made possible through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Those participating in the dialogs are:

**Personal Needs:**
Robert Croneberger, Deputy Director, Memphis-Shelby County Public Library and Information Center
Mary Gardiner Jones, Vice President, Consumer Affairs, Western Union Telegraph Company
Jim McCain, Publisher, *INFORMATION WORLD*

**Life-Long Learning:**
Warren G. Hill, Executive Director, Education Commission of the States
Carman Hunter, Technical Services Section, World Education, Inc.
Frances Keppel, Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Harvard University, and Commissioner, NCLIS

**Business and the Professions:**
Patricia Berger, Director of Information, National Bureau of Standards

Philip A. Sprague, Associate Administrator for Management Assistance, Small Business Administration, and Commissioner, NCLIS

Paul Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association

**Governing Society:**

Nicholas Johnson, Chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby

Robert W. Lamson, Division of Intergovernmental Science and Public Technology, National Science Foundation

Senator Major R. Owens, New York State Senate, 17th District

**International Cooperation and Understanding:**

Mohammed M. Aman, Dean, School of Library Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

John Eger, Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C.

Jane Bortnick, Analyst in Information Sciences, Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

**Libraries, Information Services and Society:**

Lora D. Garrison, Associate Professor, Livingston College, Rutgers University

R. Kathleen Molz, Professor, School of Library Services, Columbia University

Robert Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University

Renee Channey, a Washington, D.C. broadcasting personality, served as moderator of the discussions.

By the end of the fiscal year, arrangements for the national conference were almost complete. At-large delegates had been selected by the Advisory Committee; a logistics contract had been awarded; delegate materials, including five original monographs on the conference themes, had been prepared and were being distributed; and plans for the conference information center were being finalized. In addition, the program structure had been determined and a nationwide public awareness campaign was underway with the assistance of a national public relations firm.

## New Initiatives

### Public/Private Sector Task Force

This reporting period (October 1, 1978-September 30, 1979) finally saw the realization of NCLIS' long-planned Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations. The tension between the public and private sectors in the library/information services field has seemingly intensified with the advent of the "Information Age" and the concomitant investment in new information services and new technology. Among the issues being raised are the legitimacy of the Federal government's role in developing databases competitive with those developed in the private sector, in establishing what appear to be services duplicative of what already exists, and in generating products not directly related to Federal agency missions. The Commission, whose functions and interests span both public and private sector activities, concluded that an examination of these issues would be both timely and useful, and decided to bring together representatives of the public, commercial, and not-for-profit sectors in a Task Force established to gather input on the nature and extent of the problem and to propose guidelines for improvement of the situation. The charge to the Task Force, developed in large part by Dr. Carlos Cuadra, is to:

- undertake whatever studies and analyses are needed to understand the nature and basis of the relationship between the government and the private sector, with respect to library and information activities;
- identify present and potential problems in this relationship and determine what trends and developments are likely to intensify or ameliorate these problems;
- identify policies and/or actions that can help to effect a more productive relationship between the two sectors, in the public interest.

The Task Force has met twice this fiscal year and is scheduled to meet throughout the upcoming year before submitting its report to the Commission in the Spring of 1981. As part of its effort to pinpoint the issues, the group is participating in a Delphi-like exercise prepared by the Chairman of the Task Force, Dean Robert Hayes of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California in Los Angeles. It is expected that this will result in a

clearer picture among the members of where consensus exists, and where it does not, and on what issues further clarification should be sought.

A list of the Task Force members can be found on page 72.

## Ongoing Activities

### National Periodicals Center

As one step toward achieving its goal of providing equal opportunity of access to information to all, the Commission undertook an exploration of the problems inherent in providing access to periodical literature in 1975. This effort, which resulted in the publication *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature, A National Program*, issued in April of 1977, was in itself an outgrowth of an earlier Commission study, *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program*, which found that improved control of access to periodical literature was critical to effective nationwide library resource-sharing.

Among the recommendations made in the 1977 study was that a national periodical center be established and that NCLIS establish an Advisory Committee "who will be responsible for the development of policy to ensure coordination among the components of the National Periodicals System. . . ." In addition, the study called on the Library of Congress (LC) to develop design plans for such a center. At the Library's request, the Council on Library Resources (CLR), agreed to undertake this task, and its report, *A National Periodicals Center: Technical Development Plan*, was published in the summer of 1978. The CLR report, at LC's request, addresses implementation plans for a national periodical center independent of any relationship to the Library of Congress.

Thus, the first task assigned to the NCLIS Periodical Advisory Committee was a careful review of the CLR report. CLR's report spells out a number of objectives and a list of operational requirements, some of which the Advisory Committee felt might be controversial. The Advisory Committee therefore proposed that the NCLIS encourage a full and open discussion of all the particulars throughout the library and information community for the purpose of achieving consensus on the nature and organization of a national periodicals center. Accordingly, letters, notices, and phone calls went out, urging the various stakeholders to study the CLR proposal and to submit any comments they wished to make to the Advisory Committee. In addition, an "open forum" was called, not only to debate the very need for a periodicals center, but also to discuss the roles such an entity could play in such areas as document delivery, bibliographic control, preservation and communication. The forum, which began with

prepared statements from proponents of a wide variety of points of view, followed by small-group discussions, drew about 190 participants and received extensive press coverage as well.

The forum, as well as some of the letters and statements received in response to NCLIS' solicitation of comments, revealed that a certain amount of doubt and skepticism existed, primarily within the private sector, on such questions as: whether a national periodical center was, indeed, needed; whether it should be subsidized through Federal funding; whether new technology would make outmoded a service based on physical collections; whether the present concept adequately exploits private sector capabilities; whether copyright liability was properly addressed; whether the proposed center's collections should duplicate commonly held titles; and whether the center needed to develop new finding tools.

The Commission's Research Committee considered these and other questions relating to the concept of a national periodicals center and recommended that the Commission authorize a technical-economic evaluation of alternative systems for the provision of effective access to periodical literature. The recommendation was approved in July, 1979, and a contract was let to the firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc. for the study.

In the meantime, the Advisory Committee, in response to the discussion at the Open Forum, suggested that draft legislation be prepared to help focus discussion within the community and at the upcoming White House Conference. A subcommittee of the Advisory Committee was formed to develop appropriate legislative language. Various draft versions were widely circulated, and text was finally approved by the Advisory Committee in July of 1979. Unexpectedly, one version of the draft bill reached the floor of Congress as an amendment to Title II of the Higher Education Act (H.R. 5192). However, no action on the bill had been taken by the end of the fiscal year.

The Arthur D. Little report, *A Comparative Evaluation of Alternative Systems for the Provision of Effective Access to Periodical Literature,* was submitted to the Commission in September of 1979. It identifies quantitative and qualitative criteria by which access systems should be evaluated and describes three systems or "scenarios" against which to measure the criteria. "System A" represents a non-intervention approach "which assumes events will be allowed to develop without introduction of Federal legislation designed to subsidize or otherwise" create a national periodical center or system. "System B" calls for creation of a "centralized single-collection NPC [national periodicals center] as a main component of an NPS (national periodicals system), subsidized with Federal funds," and "System C" couples the creation of "a subsidized utility that offers . . . access tools for identifying the location of periodical articles, and performs switching of requests . . . to multiple . . . supplier sources

with creation of a dedicated . . . back-up collection for items not covered by [the] market-oriented suppliers."

Among the study's findings:

"The future will offer significantly improved capabilities for access to the periodicals literature, due to events already underway, regardless of whether action is taken with regard to a federally-sponsored NPS or not. . . . Improvements will be due to on-line ILL [inter-library loan] systems being provided by the bibliographic utilities like OCLC, better bibliographic access tools like CONSER, and initiatives of publishers and private sector document suppliers.

"It is unclear to us present whether System C is on the whole superior or inferior to System A, or whether some variant of System C might be superior. . . . Choice among these requires greater clarity of analysis of both economic and policy issues associated with:

- the likely information transfer environment of 1985-2000, and how user needs for materials now appearing in periodicals' articles are likely to be met, given the changes that must be expected not only in technology but also in business, leisure and the professions; and
- the optimal design of a System C, intended to match the needs of that environment."

These matters should be thoroughly studied, says the report, prior to any decision on a subsidized periodicals sytem. The report then concludes:

- "Our overall view is the COST ECONOMIES BY THEMSELVES DO NOT PROVIDE A RATIONALE FOR ADOPTING EITHER SYSTEM B OR C, AND THAT THERE ARE OTHER CRITERIA OF GREATER IMPORTANCE. [Emphasis in the original]
- "There are several unresolved critical issues, some involving the public-private interface, some involving copyright, some involving jeopardization of intellectual freedom, that far overshadow the monetary ones. Direct federal involvement in information is a matter of over $20 billion; publisher revenues are comparable. The few million per year saved by libraries (or perhaps spent unnecessarily by the government) are very small sums indeed compared to the critical issues involved.
- "$26 million would not be too great an investment to help obtain for libraries a firmer place in the mainstream—one they sought in part here through acquiring freedom to avoid the need to collect locally little-used periodicals. . . ."

At its final meeting of the year, the Commission voted to support

the establishment of a national periodicals center as described in the legislative draft that its Periodicals Legislative Drafting Team had prepared. It also agreed that the legislation before Congress should reflect the implications of the "System C" model described in the Arthur D. Little, Inc. study.

### Library of Congress National Network Database Design

Supported by early reports of the findings of the NCLIS-sponsored study, *Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network*, a survey of operational library networks and their staff expectations from the Library of Congress (chiefly the Network Development Office), the Library of Congress proposed in 1976, with support from the Commission, a study of authority files and their role in a nationwide network. This project was of particular significance in that, while a fair amount of activity was occurring in regard to the use of authority files for particular products or institutions, or single networks, virtually no work had been done on authority file considerations in a pluralistic setting—where the needs of many, as opposed to one or a few, were involved. Thus, the authority-file project was undertaken with considerable excitement and enthusiasm on the part of both the Library of Congress and the Commission, as well as on the part of the consultant and advisory committee to the task.

It soon became evident that the task was far more complex than initially anticipated and, moreover, that it could not be undertaken in isolation but would have to be done within the context of a not-yet-extant nationwide database design concept. The scope of the project was changed to accommodate these early findings, and it was agreed that the first product should be the development of a methodology for attacking database design definition and the place of authority—as well as bibliographic and location—files within a nationwide database context. The resulting report: *Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base*, Networking Planning Paper Number 3, by Edwin J. Buchinski, postulates functions for components of a nationwide library network, describes the resources accruing to such an entity, examines the role of authority, bibliographic and location files in both online and offline modes within such a network, and finally, identifies the tasks that must be accomplished if an effective and efficient database with a high degree of bibliographic integrity is to be achieved.

The Commission has continued to support this vital project by providing funding for several of the tasks described in Network Planning Paper 3 cited above. Several of these have been completed this year: an analysis of the difficulties of incorporating retrospective data into a nationwide system; an analysis of the searching and editing patterns of the National Union Catalog (NUC), the potential for submitting reports to the NUC in machine-readable form, and the differences between the Library of Congress and other U.S. libraries

in reporting the same item (Network Planning Paper #6); limited modeling and computer simulations of alternative network and database configurations; and development of proposed modifications to the existing MARC authorities format. Several of the tasks supported by the Commission are still in process; completion of those is anticipated in the coming year.

### School Library/Media Centers

While the report of the Task Force established by the Commission to examine the role of school library/media centers in a national network was completed late in the previous year, publication did not occur until this fiscal year. The report, *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking*, has been in high demand and went into a second printing before the year was out, giving evidence to the broad and great interest, on the part of school library media personnel and others, in participating in national library network development.

Effort this year has concentrated on bringing the findings and recommendations of the report to the attention of those communities and organizations most critical to the implementation of the report's findings. An implementation committee has been formed consisting of representatives from Federal, professional and not-for-profit organizations concerned with networks, multi-type cooperation, schools, education and media; each of the participants has been asked to identify ways in which their organization can work with the NCLIS to carry out the report's recommendations. In addition, presentations have been made at the annual meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, at the American Library Association annual conference, and at the annual meeting of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, using a slide-tape presentation on the project developed by a member of the Task Force.

Perhaps the two most significant outgrowths of the project to date are the very fruitful and precedent-shattering first joint meeting held between the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) and the National Association of State Educational Media Professionals to discuss implementation of the report, and agreement by the Chief State School Officers to adopt for inclusion in their publicly distributed policy statement, a statement in support of school library media centers as components of a national network. These events give proof of the growing recognition and acknowledgement by all concerned that school library media centers have a significant role to play in national network development.

### American National Standards Committee Z39

In the previous year, NCLIS assisted in funding an examination of the scope, procedures, organizational location and financial sup-

port of Z39, the standards committee which deals with standards pertaining to library work, documentation and related publishing practices. The study was prompted by the retirement of its voluntary director and the resulting need to find a new organizational home for the Committee. This year, NCLIS re-affirmed its support of standardization activity by again providing funds to Z39. The funding will assist the Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA, formerly the CNLA), secretariat for Z39, in accomplishing the changeover to the new mode of operation recommended in the report, *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions* issued by the Task Force which had been established through the combined efforts of the National Science Foundation (NSF), NCLIS and the Council on Library Resources (CLR), to assess Z39's function and operation. The report has recommended several substantial changes, including: that a paid full-time director be obtained; that the Committee members be elected; that its scope be broadened; and that multiple funding sources be found in order to provide a broader base for the increased activity recommended by the Task Force.

CNLIA has taken immediate action to implement these recommendations: a new and permanent office for Z39 has been established in the Washington, D.C. area; a director has been hired; and a six-member Council, providing a balanced representation among the principal communities served by Z39, has been elected.

Work on developing new multiple funding sources is still underway.

### State Library Agency Consulting Skills Institute

Strengthening the state library agencies, one of the objectives of the NCLIS Program Document, was supported by the NCLIS in the current year through the co-sponsorship, with the U.S. Office of Education, of a series of consulting skills institutes for state library agency personnel. This year's effort is a continuation of that begun during the previous fiscal year when two seminars on management skills were offered to state librarians under the auspices of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh.

Both the content and organization of this year's program differed from the previous one: this year, skills for consultant staff, rather than agency managers, were addressed, and this year, two separate regionalized institutes, followed by a single follow-up session, were held, rather than the single-site meetings for two separate management levels held last year. The regional meetings were held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Denton, Texas; the combined follow-up meeting was held in Rochester, Minnesota.

The purpose of this series of institutes was to provide training in

the basic communications and human relations skills necessary for effective consulting. Focus was on skills in interpersonal communications between consultant and client; group dynamics and patterns of group interaction; organizational behavior theory and intervention strategies; and the consultant role in facilitating library development and cooperation throughout the state. Among the long-range benefits of the project are the development of a new set of skills that will enhance the professional effectiveness of participating librarians, and the enhancement of the image of the state library as facilitator of library development.

One direct outcome already in evidence is the formation, by the Western States Council, of a Consultants Services Design Team to design further learning activities for Western state library agency personnel and to conduct an inventory of skills and resources among member-state consulting staff. This was a direct outgrowth of the information sharing and exchange provided through the consultant skills institutes.

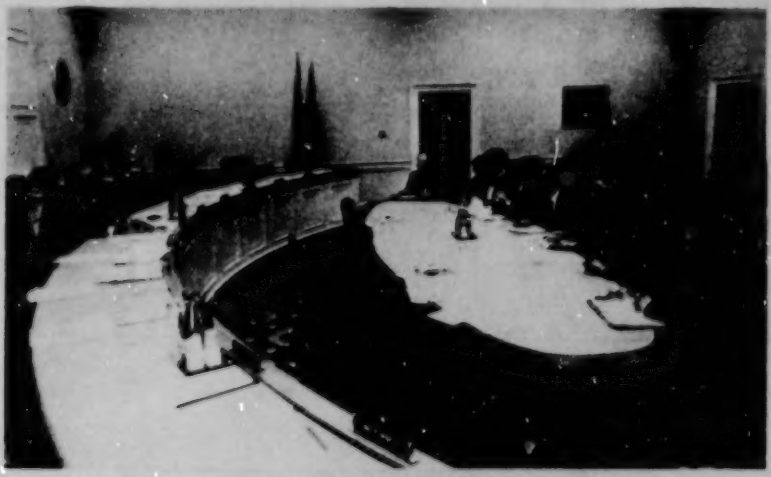
The institutes were enthusiastically received by the participants, in no small part because of the outstanding abilities of the institute director, Dr. Sara Fine of the University of Pittsburgh faculty. State library agency consultants are called upon to interact with a wide variety of people by the very nature of their tasks, and the addition to their "arsenal of weapons" that was provided by the institute was clearly felt to be invaluable.

## Liaison Activity

The Commission continued its active, but largely informal, program of maintaining contact with allied Federal, professional, public and private organizations and associations, both to garner information on behalf of the Commission and to provide input to others' deliberations.

Staff participated in development, by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), of the library part of the NTIA paper on information policy issues; in meetings of OE's Federal Interagency Committee on Education; in the Copyright Office-sponsored meeting on off-air taping; in the Library of Congress' Network Advisory Committee; and in the planning of the U.S. Office of Education's Office of Libraries and Learning Resources (OLLR) Conference on Networking for Networkers, held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 30-31, 1979. The Commission also serves as informal advisory body to the OLLR.

Other organizations with whom contact is frequent include the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), the American Library Association (ALA) and its Washington Office, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), the Council of National



*Testifying at a Congressional Budget Hearing.*

Library and Information Associations (CNLIA), the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), the Federal Automated Data Processing Users Group (FADPUG), the Federal Information Managers Group (FIMG), the Federal Library Committee (FLC), the Information Industry Association (IIA), the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Special Libraries Association (SLA).

Commissioners themselves are also active in establishing and maintaining contact with sister agencies and organizations, meeting with groups such as the Education Commission of the States and the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on International Scientific and Technical Information Programs (CISTIP), giving major addresses at professional conferences and meetings, and testifying before Congress on library appropriations.

Through the efforts of the Chairman, the Commissioners were privileged to meet members of the White House Domestic Policy staff at the White House during their March, 1979 meeting in Washington, D.C. The President's Assistant for Domestic Affairs and Policy, Stuart Eizenstat, Richard Hardin, Special Assistant to the President for Information Management and Director of the Office of Administration, Richard Neustadt, Deputy Special Assistant for Media and Public Affairs, Al Stern, Associate Director for Domestic Affairs and Policy, and Edward Zimmerman, Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Administration, described for the Commissioners some of their concerns, and voiced their strong interest in continuing to receive advice and input from the Commission. The Commissioners were also given a tour of the library and information center of the Executive Office of the President by Sara Kadec, Assistant Director for Information Management and Services, and her staff.

*In the Roosevelt Room at the White House*

## Plans for the Future

Once the White House Conference is held, substantial time, energy and effort can be expected to be devoted to analyzing its results, and determining how best to address the task of implementing its recommendations. Doubtlessly this will involve extensive interaction with a number of other Federal agencies, as well as those on the local, state and regional levels, and with the many groups and organizations involved in and affected by the Conference as well.

The law calls for presentation of the final Conference report to the President within 120 days of the Conference; developing the report will be the major task left to the White House Conference staff, which is expected to disband shortly thereafter.

The Commission expects to continue its drive for an improved mechanism for national periodicals access, and to continue its support of the very important task force on public/private sector relationships.

A task force on the needs of cultural minorities, and one on international relations are scheduled to be established in the coming year, and another to examine the impact of technology on society's information needs and information service mechanisms, the following year.

## Personnel and Administration

### National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

The Commission's first Chairman, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, resigned at the close of the previous fiscal year. Dr. Burkhardt, who had served as Chairman since the Commission's inception in 1971, felt he would not be free to give the time to the Commission that the upcoming White House Conference would inevitably require, since he was in the midst of a major research project as editor of a definitive edition of the letters of Charles Darwin. The Commission noted his resignation with deep regret, and honored his many years of devoted service to both the Commission and the predecessor Advisory Commission by naming him Chairman Emeritus.

The appointment by the President of his successor, Charles Benton, was confirmed by the Senate on October 12, 1978. Mr. Benton, an Illinois business executive and civic activist, is Chairman of the Board of Films, Inc., a leading distributor of 16 millimeter feature films and educational media materials, located in Wilmette, Illinois. A 1953 Yale University graduate, Mr. Benton has been working in the field of educational audiovisual materials since he began his career in 1953 as a producer and distributor with Encyclopaedia Britannica films. He has served as President of Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc. (1964-1966), President of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation (1960-1967), and President of the Funds for Media Research (1967-1969). In 1968 he was named President of both Public Media, Inc. and of Films, Inc. He became Chairman and chief executive officer of the latter firm in 1977. Mr. Benton's civic activities include serving as a trustee for the American Assembly, the American Federation of Arts, the Chicago Educational Television Association, and the University of Chicago. In addition, he is President of the William Benton Foundation and Vice President of Cinema Chicago and serves on the boards of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, the National Citizens Commission for Broadcasting, the Visual Education Center (Toronto) and the Donor's Forum. Mr. Benton was appointed to fill Dr. Burkhardt's unexpired term; the appointment expires July 19, 1980.

Three other appointments to the Commission were announced during FY 1979. Mrs. Bessie Boehm Moore, a member of the Commission from its inception, and a member of the predecessor Advisory Committee as well, was re-appointed for a precedent-setting third term.

Mrs. Moore, who holds honorary degrees from the University of Arizona and the University of Arkansas, has been active in the library sphere since 1926 when she organized the first county library in Arkansas. She has served as Executive Director of the Arkansas State Council on Economic Education since 1962, and as Chairman of the Arkansas Library Commission since 1952. She is an active participant in Arkansas, national and international library and education activities, and has served outstandingly as delegate and speaker to innumerable conferences and meetings throughout the country and around the world. Upon confirmation of her reappointment, Mrs. Moore was promptly re-elected Vice Chairman of the Commission, a position she has held since 1972.

Francis Keppel, currently Director of the Aspen Institute Program in Education for a Changing Society, was appointed to replace former Commissioner Daniel Casey, whose term expired in July of 1978. Mr. Keppel has had a long career in education, government and business, beginning in 1939 when he was appointed as Assistant Dean at Harvard College. He later served as Dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Education; and in the early to mid-1960's as a U.S. Commissioner of Education and then as Assistant Secretary (for Education) of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. From 1966 to 1974, he was Chairman of the Board of General Learning Corporation, the educational affiliate of General Electric Company and Time, Inc. He has held a variety of other positions, including those of Vice Chairman of Higher Education of the City University of New York and Overseer of Harvard University. At present, he is a senior lecturer at the Harvard Graduate School of Education; and educational consultant to Time Inc.; Chairman of the Board of the Lincoln Center Institute; and a member of the Boards of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc.; the Carnegie Corporation and Bennington College.

Philip Sprague, an Indiana businessman, succeeds Mrs. Julia Li Wu, whose term also expired in July of 1978. Mr. Sprague, who holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Harvard University, has just been appointed to the Small Business Administration as Associate Administrator for Management Assistance. He had formerly been Consultant, Director and Member of the Executive Committee of the Milton Roy Company, St. Petersburg, Florida. A member of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, he has held a variety of civic and community affairs positions in Michigan City, Indiana, and in the State of Indiana. From 1968 to 1972, he served as a Commissioner on the Michigan City Public Housing Authority, and in 1976 was a member of the Indiana Developmental Disabilities Planning and Advisory Board. He has also served variously as Chairman of the Instrument Society of America's National Conference and Exhibit, as the Society's President, as Presi-

dent of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, and as a delegate to the International Federation of Automatic Control World Congress, Moscow, 1960; Warsaw, 1969; Paris, 1972; Boston, 1976; and Helsinki, 1978.

The terms of all three appointees run until July 19, 1983. The terms of three additional Commissioners expired during this fiscal year: Joseph Becker, Carlos A. Cuadra, and John E. Velde, Jr. Since new appointments had not yet been made by the end of the year, these Commissioners continued to serve in a consulting capacity.

### National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Staff

Changes also occurred on the staff. In February, 1979, Mrs. Ruby O. Woods-Robinson joined the staff in the position of Research Associate. Mrs. Woods-Robinson has had a broad range of experiences in public, state and school libraries in Detroit, the District of Columbia, California and Japan, and in West Africa as Regional Library Consultant for the U.S. Information Agency.

William D. Mathews, Staff Associate for Information Technology since October, 1977, resigned in August of 1979 to take a position as Director for Systems and Planning with a New York firm.

Ruth Liepmann Tighe, who had been serving as Program Coordinator on the White House Conference staff, returned to the Commission staff in the Spring of 1979 to resume her original position as Research Associate.

To assure coordination between the staff responsible for planning the White House Conference and the regular Commission staff, Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Director of the Commission, was designated official staff liaison to the White House Conference project.

### Former Staff

On April 2, 1979, the Commission received word that Charles H. Stevens, Executive Director of the National Commission from 1971 to 1974, had passed away. The Commission adopted, by unanimous vote, a motion honoring his memory and his years of service.

### Administration

During this year, the Commission sought to formalize its structure and operation by developing a governance document spelling out the function and responsibilities of the Chairman, the Commission, its committees, and staff. The document went through several drafts, and was formally adopted on March 9, 1979. Four committees are functioning under the governance document: the Executive, Public Information, Program, and Research Committees. Mission statements, membership definition, functions of each committee, related responsibilities, and the role of the Executive Director vis-a-vis each committee are defined in the governance document.

A full list of Commissioners, Committee memberships and staff is shown on pages 1 and 2.

**White House Conference on Library and Information Services Advisory Committee**

Seventeen new members were appointed to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Advisory Committee during this reporting period, fifteen by President Carter, one by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one by Charles Benton, Chairman of NCLIS. Of the president's choices, 13 were new appointees. Retained by the President were Alice Ihrig, an Illinois library and community activist, and Joseph Shubert, New York State Librarian and Assistant Commissioner for Libraries. The thirteen new Presidential appointees are: C. E. Campbell Beall, Chairman of the West Virginia Library Commission; Rebecca T. Bingham, Director of Media Services for the Jefferson County (Kentucky) Public Schools; Robert Lee Chartrand, Senior Specialist in Information Science for the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service; Shirley Echelman, Executive Director of the Medical Library Association, Chicago; Robert M. Hayes, Dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California at Los Angeles; Warren Gardiner Hill, Executive Director, Education Commission of the States; Helen Honig Meyer, New York publishing executive and editorial consultant to Doubleday and Company. Also, Nicholas Johnson, lawyer and former Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission; Rose Marie Lopez, a bilingual teacher in the Phoenix (Arizona) Elementary School District; Justin McDevitt, a Rehabilitation Counselor for the Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped; Margaret C. McNamara, National Chairman and Founder of Reading is Fundamental; Edward J. Meade, Jr., Deputy to the Vice President of the Ford Foundation's Division of Education and Research; and Carlton James Thaxton, Director of the Library Services Division of the Georgia Department of Education.

Senator Magnuson's appointee is Marian G. Gallagher of Seattle, Washington, Professor of Law and Law Librarian at the University of Washington Law School, who had previously been a Presidential appointee to the White House Conference Advisory Committee. She had also been a member of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. Philip Sprague was appointed by Charles Benton, Commission Chairman, as the third Commission member of the Advisory Committee. This newly constituted Advisory Committee (the seventeen new appointees, and eleven continuing members) met for the first time in May of 1979.

**White House Conference on Library and Information Services Staff**

Several changes also occurred in the White House Conference staff. Ms. Marilyn Killebrew Gell, a recent graduate of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and former Chief of Library Programs for the Metropolitan Washington (D.C.) Council of Governments, was named Director of the White House Conference on February 1, 1979. Ms. Gell has had more than a decade of experience in the library and information services field, having worked in libraries in Texas, New Jersey and Virginia prior to her position with D.C. Council of Governments where she designed, developed and administered the Metropolitan Washington Library Council.

At the same time Jerry Manolatos, who had been Special Assistant to the Director of Budget for ACTION, was named Deputy Director for the Conference.

Mrs Vera Hirschberg, a journalist and governmental public affairs specialist, joined the White House Conference staff in October of 1978 as Public Affairs Coordinator. Other additions to the professional staff include Kathleen Smith, International Planning Coordinator, Thomas Lennox, Managing Editor, Charles Culhane, Program Editor, and Robert Rector, Special Assistant, Information Center.

The return of Ms. Tighe to the Commision staff has already been noted. Mary R. Power, Associate Program Director, Kevin Flaherty and Ronald Linehan, Program and Planning Consultants, resigned to pursue other lines of endeavor.

A full list of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Advisory Committee and staff is shown on pages 85-89.

# Appendices

## Appendix I

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 903, May 3, 1973

# An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library Studies, surveys, etc.



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and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration

Terms of office.



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of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. 35 F.R. 6247.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. Compensation, travel expenses. 83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. Professional and technical personnel, appointment. 80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.



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## Appendix II

## Toward A National Program For Library And Information Services: Goals For Action—A Summary

### Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

# The Need For A National Program for Library And Information Services

## The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

## The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

### The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

### The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

### A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

### The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

## Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the National knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.

(2) The distribution of library services is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.

(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.

(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.

(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clienteles.

(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.

(7) Funding at every level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

## Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and dissemininate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

# The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

## Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and State leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large data base containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

## Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various governments agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.

(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.

(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.

(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.

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[1] Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.
(8) The nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

## The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

### Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this nation be fully exploited.

## The Nationwide Network Concept

### Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (e) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrieval of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

### Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the

major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, data bases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

### Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

### Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* a National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic data base to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation

of the National Program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

**Proposed Legislation**

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

**Funding**

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;

(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize, national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;

(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;

(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;

(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

## Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

## Appendix III*

### President's Committee on Libraries

| Name | Organization |
|---|---|
| Wilbur J. Cohen, Chairman | Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare |
| Orville L. Freeman | Secretary of Agriculture |
| Donald F. Hornig | Director of the Office of Science and Technology |
| Leland J. Haworth | Director of the National Science Foundation |
| L. Quincy Mumford | Librarian of Congress |

### National Advisory Commisssion on Libraries

| | |
|---|---|
| Douglas M. Knight, Chairman | President, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina |
| Frederick Burkhardt, Vice Chairman | President, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York |
| Estelle Brodman | Librarian and Professor of Medical History, Washington University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri |
| Launor F. Carter | Vice President and Manager, Public Systems Division, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California |
| Verner W. Clapp | Consultant, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C. |
| Carl Elliott | Attorney at Law, Jasper, Alabama |
| Alvin C. Eurich | President, Academy for Educational Development, New York, New York |
| Mildred P. Frary | Director of Library Services, City School Libraries, Los Angeles, California |
| Herman H. Fussler | Director of the University Library and Professor in the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois |

| Name | Organization |
|---|---|
| Marian G. Gallagher | Professor of Law and Law Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington |
| Emerson Greenaway | Director, Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| Caryl P. Haskins | President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C. |
| William N. Hubbard, Jr. | Dean, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan |
| Dan Lacy | Senior Vice President, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York |
| Bessie Boehm Moore | Supervisor of Economic Education, State Department of Education, State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas |
| Carl F. J. Overhage | Professor of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| Harry H. Ransom | Chancellor, University of Texas Austin, Texas |
| Wilbur L. Schramm | Director, Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, Stanford, California |
| Mrs. George Rodney Wallace | Trustee, Fitchburg Public Library, Fitchburg, Massachusetts |
| Stephen J. Wright | President, United Negro College Fund, Inc., New York, New York |

*Membership and affiliation are given as at the beginning of the activity.

## Appendix IV

## Publications

### The National Program

*Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action.* 1975. 106 p. (ED 107 312)

The program document. Provides the long-range planning frame-work for developing library and information policy.

(Also available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock Number 052-003-0086-5, price $1.45))

*Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, A Summary.* October 1977. 14 p.

Summarizes the program document.

*Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, An Overview.* September 1978.

Brochure highlights the program document.

Reports (listed in reverse chronological order)

1979 *A Comparative Evaluation of Alternative Systems for the Provision of Effective Access to Periodical Literature,* by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. October 1979.

Hypothesizes three system approaches to a national periodicals system, and analyzes the strength and weaknesses of each in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

1979 *Problems in Bibliographic Access to Non-Print Materials:* Project Media Base: Final Report. A project of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. October 1979. 86 p.

Examines efforts toward automated bibliographic control of audiovisual resources in a network context and presents some requirements for the future.

1978 *Government Publications: Their Role in the National Program for Library and Information Services,* by Bernard M. Fry. December 1978. 128 p.

Reviews current availability and accessibility of local, state and Fedeal Government publications. Discusses proposals for improvements, including a National Center for government publications.

1978 *The Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program. September 1978. 91 p.

Reviews school library participation in networking nationwide, its benefits and the problems hindering development. Recommendations are addressed to specific groups.

1978 *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network.* Final report of a study conducted by Lawrence F. Buckland and William L. Basinski of Inforonics, Inc., Commissioned by the Library of Congress' National Network Development Office and funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. 1978. 141 p.

Describes a proposed role for the Library of Congress as a national bibliographic resource based on analysis of results of a survey of twenty-three libraries and network organizations.

1978 *American National Standards Committee Z39: Recommended Future Directions.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Direction. February 1978. 63 p.

Reviews the activities of Committee Z39. Recommends modifying its scope and activities to reflect the broader field of information transfer and administrative changes that would help accomplish this goal.

1977 *A Computer Network Protocol for Library and Information Science Applications.* Prepared by the NCLIS/National Bureau of Standards Task Force on Computer Network Protocol. December 1977. 90 p.

Describes a proposed computer-to-computer protocol for electronic communication of digital information over a nationwide library bibliographic network, thereby clearing away a major technical roadblock which impeded establishment of a coherent network.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism,* by King Research, Inc. A Report on studies, jointly funded by NCLIS, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. October 1977. 251 p.

Presents the results of a study of the amount of photocopying of library materials by library staff in the United States libraries. Analyzes the implications of the new Copyright Law from the perspectives of libraries and publishers, and describes alternative payment mechanisms.

1977 *Library Photocopying in the United States: With Implications for the Development of a Copyright Royalty Payment Mechanism, A Summary.* October 1977. 13 p.

Summarizes the results of the King Research Study.

1977 *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program.* Prepared by the NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System. April 1977. 92 p. (ED 148 342)

Proposed a plan for a national periodicals system and the creation of a National Periodicals Center. The Library of Congress is recommended as the organization for developing, managing and operating the Center.

1977 *National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975: Resources Needed for Public and Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers.* A study submitted by Boyd Ladd, consultant. March 1977. 277 p. (ED 139 381)

Juxtaposes two sets of data: "Indicators of Needs" for resources of measurable kinds in each of three categories of libraries (public, public school, and academic) and reports from these categories of libraries on their resources.

1977 *Improving State Aid to Public Libraries.* Report prepared by the Urban Libraries Council by Government Studies and Systems, Inc., Published by NCLIS. February 1977. 65 p. Appendices. (ED 138 253)

Argues that public library development should be considered an integral part of the states' mandate to provide public education. Documents the inadequacies of state-aid systems for public libraries and suggests a strategy for improvement.

1976 *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries.* Study prepared by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. December 1976. 118 p. Appendix. (ED 138 252)

Presents results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Federal funding of public libraries and proposes the general design of a revised system.

1976 *National Information Policy.* Report to the President of the United States submitted by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. Published by NCLIS. 1976. 233 p. (ED 135 350)

Discusses the need for a national information policy created by continuing advances in computer and communications technology. Describes the major policy issues and recommends the coordination of information policy formulation within the Executive Branch.

1974 *Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program.* Final Report submitted by Vernon E. Palmour, Marcia C. Bellassai, and Nancy K. Roderer. Westat, Inc. August 1974. 267 p. (ED 905 914)

Defines a structure for allowing the organization of existing resource centers and bibliographic centers into a nationwide program for improved interlibrary loan services.

1974 *Library and Information Services Needs of the Nation. Proceedings of a Conference on the Needs of Occupational, Ethnic, and Other Groups in the United States.* Edited by Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates. August 1974. (ED 101 716)

Proceedings and papers presented at the NCLIS User Conference, University of Denver, May 24-25, 1973. Also included: "Information and Society," by Edwin Parker, pp. 9-50, and "Speculations on the Sociocultural Context of Public Information Provision in the Seventies and Beyond," by Marcia J. Bates, pp. 51-76.

1974 *Continuing Library and Information Science Education.* Final report submitted by Elizabeth W. Stone. May 1974. Various paging. (ED 100 312)

Describes results of a study of the continuing education needs of library and information science personnel. Recommends the creation of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

1974 *Alternatives for Financing the Public Library.* Study submitted by Government Studies and Systems, Inc. May 1974. 20 p. (ED 100 303)

Examines and evaluates the present pattern of public library financing and suggests alternatives to provide more adequate funding.

**Annual Reports**

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971-1972 | (ED 071 679) |
| 1972-1973 | (ED 088 505) |
| 1973-1974 | (ED 110 019) |
| 1974-1975 | (ED 119 676) |
| 1975-1976 | (ED 140 799) |
| 1976-1977 | (ED 167 127) |
| 1977-1978 | |
| 1978-1979 | |

**The Related Papers**

Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS—Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974. (ED 100 387)

Role of the Public Library in the National Program—Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, October 1974. (ED 100 388)

The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program—Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company—Chicago, November 1974. (ED 100 389)

The Independent Research Library—William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library, October 1974. (ED 100 390)

The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities—Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, November 1974. (ED 100 391)

Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services—Robert S. Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, October 1974. (ED 100 392)

School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1974. (ED 100 393)

National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries—Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 394)

The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding—Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, December 1974. (ED 114 098)

Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services—R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 395)

International Library and Information Service Developments as They Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association, December 1974. (ED 100 396)

An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry—Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw-Hill, Inc., November 1974. (ED 114 009)

The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Services—Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards, November 1974. (ED 100 397)

The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program—David Carvey, Vice President, Disclosure, Inc., November 1974 (ED 114 100)

The Governance of Library Networks—a Proposal for New Federal Legislation—John Bystrom, Professor of Communications, University of Hawaii Accepted, being processed

The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, March 1975. (ED 114 101)

Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University (See Reports, 1978)

Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services—Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Accepted, being processed

Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College, May 1975. (ED 114 102)

The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information-Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services—Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, December 1975. Accepted, being processed

The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services—Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 1975. (ED 114 103)

The Role of the United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network—Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc., May 1975. (ED 114 104)

Several other documents relating to NCLIS, including hearing records and special studies have been produced over the years. Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Services, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. For those publications without either an ERIC number or identified publisher, inquiry may be made to the Commission about their availability.

*Reports*

Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services. Anthony G. Oettinger, January 1976. (ED 117 067)

An Inquiry into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services. Larry G. Young and others, May 1973. (ED 075 031)

A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers. Rolland E. Stevens, April 1973. ARL (ED 076 206)

Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs. Charles P. Bourne and others, February 1973. (ED 073 786)

Information and Society, Edwin B. Parker, March 1973 (See Reports, 1974) (ED 073 776)

*Regional Hearings*

Midwest Regional Hearings, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 068 143)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 068 144)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)
- (See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library) (ED 114 047)

Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California, November 29, 1972
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 545)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 546)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 547)

Southeast Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973
- Volume I: Oral Testimony (ED 077 548)
- Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 077 549)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 077 550)

Northwest Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 088 451)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 088 452)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 088 453)
- (See also *Yankee Comments;* New England Library Board) (ED 112 947)

Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974
- Oral and Written Testimony (ED 092 129)

Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 100 342)
- Volume II: Oral Testimony (ED 100 343)
- Volume III: Written Testimony (ED 100 344)

Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975
- Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses (ED 111 362)
- Volume II: Written Testimony (ED 111 363)
- Volume III: Transcribed Testimony (ED 111 364)

**National Advisory Committee on Libraries**

*Libraries at Large*, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R. R. Bowker Company, New York, 1969

*Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy.* Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

## Appendix V*
## Projects and Contracts

| | |
|---|---|
| *Title/Description* | Committee on Coordination of National Bibliographic Control |
| *Contractor* | Council on Library Resources |
| *Principal Investigator* | Paul Lagueux |
| *Funding* | $18,000** |

Advisory Committee:

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Henriette Avram | Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. |
| W. T. Brandhorst | Director, ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Washington, D.C. |
| James Carmon | Assistant Vice Chancellor for Computing Systems, University of Georgia |
| Carol Nemeyer | Senior Associate, Association of American Publishers, Washington, D.C. |
| Jerrold Orne | Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina |
| Ronald Wigington | Director of Research and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio |
| Commissioner | Staff |
| Frederick Burkhardt | Alphonse F. Trezza |

*Membership and affiliation are given as at the beginning of each project.
**NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by NSF and CLR.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Title/Description* | National Periodicals System |
| *Funding* | $50,000 |
| *Duration* | 30 Months |

Advisory Committee:

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Richard W. Boss | Management Consultant, Information Consultants, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts |
| Richard DeGennaro | Director, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| Laura Gasaway | Director, Law Library and Associate Professor of Law, Norman, Oklahoma |
| Audrey Grosch | Professor, University of Minnesota Libraries, Systems Department, Minneapolis, Minnesota |
| Jean Higginson | Assistant Director (Interlending), Public Services Branch, The National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada |
| Betsy Humphreys | Deputy Chief, Technical Services Division, The National Library of Medicine, Rockville, Maryland |
| Marlene Hurst | Manager, Publisher Relations and Product Development, University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan |
| Thomas F. Jaques | State Librarian, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| Robert R. McClarren (Chairman) | Director, North Suburban Library System, Wheeling, Illinois |
| Thomas E. Sullivan | Associate Director, Indexing Services, H. W. Wilson Company, Bronx, New York |

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Sarah K. Thomson | Media Utilization Advisor, Interlibrary Loan Project, Bergen Community College, Paramus, New Jersey |
| David C. Weber | Director, University and Coordinate Libraries, Stanford University, Stanford, California |
| Allan Wittman | Publisher, Wiley-Interscience Journals, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, New York |
| James Wood | Director, Bibliographic Support Division, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio |

| Commissioners | Staff |
|---|---|
| Robert W. Burns, Jr. | Vernon E. Palmour |
| Carlos A. Cuadra | (Staff Consultant) |
| Frances H. Naftalin | Alphonse F. Trezza |

Official Observer

Charles S. Mill, President
American Business Press
New York. New York

| | |
|---|---|
| *Title/Description* | Project MEDIABASE: Bibliographic Control of Nonprint Media |
| *Contractor* | Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT) |
| *Principal Investigator* | Howard Hitchens |
| *Funding* | $17,778* |
| *Duration* | 12 Months |

Advisory Committee:

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Wesley Doak | Library Consultant, Library Development Services Bureau, California State Library, Sacramento, California |
| Janice Gallinger | Director of Library Services, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire |
| Kay D. Guiles | Assistant to the Principal Descriptive Cataloger, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. |
| Emery Koltay | Director, Serial Bibliography and Standards, R. R. Bowker Company, New York, New York |
| Suzanne Massonneau | Assistant Director, Technical Services, Guy W. Bailey Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont |
| Jean McCauley | Chief, Information Branch, National Audiovisual Center (NAC), General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. |
| William Quinly | Coordinator, Media Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida |
| Tom Risner | Director, National Information Center on Educational Media, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California |

*NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by AECT.

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Vivian Schrader | Head, Audiovisual Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. |
| Lee Szklennik | Director of Audiovisual Activities, Office of Information for the Armed Forces (OASD), Office of the Secretary of Defense, Arlington, Virginia |
| Judith Yarborough | Associate Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Stanford University, Stanford, California |

| Commissioners | Staff |
|---|---|
| Joseph Becker<br>Julia Li Wu | Ruth L. Tighe |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Title/Description* | Public/Private Sector Relations |
| *Funding* | $50,000 |
| *Duration* | 24 Months |
| Task Force Members: | |
| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
| Robert F. Asleson | President, R. R. Bowker Company, New York, New York |
| Pauline Atherton | Professor, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York |
| Glenn Bacon | Director, Santa Teresa Laboratory, General Products Division, International Business Machines, San Jose, California |
| William S. Budington | Director, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois |
| J. Christopher Burns | Vice President, Planning, The Washington Post Company, Washington, D.C. |
| Arthur A. Bushkin | Director, Information Policy Program, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. |
| Marilyn Courtot | Administrative Director, Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Washington, D.C. |
| Melvin S. Day | Director, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia |
| Joseph W. Duncan | Director, Federal Statistical Policy, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. |
| Amitai W. Etzioni | Senior Advisor, Office of Administration, The White House, Washington, D.C. |
| Mark Foster | President, Microband National System, Inc., New York, New York |
| Thomas J. Galvin | Dean, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania |

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Lois Granick | Director, PsycINFO, American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C. |
| Neal Gregory | Information Policy Liaison, Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. |
| Robert M. Hayes (Chairman) | Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California, Los Angeles, California |
| Frederick G. Kilgour | President, and Executive Director, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio |
| William Nelson | Vice President, Business Development, Interactive Data Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts |
| Richard Neustadt | Assistant Director of Domestic Policy Staff, The White House, Washington, D.C. |
| Philip A. Rubin | Director, Engineering Research, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C. |
| Roger K. Summit | Director, Information Systems, Lockheed Information Systems, Palo Alto, California |
| Nettie Taylor | Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries and Director, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland |
| Loene Trubkin | President, Data Courier, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky |
| **Commissioners** | **Staff** |
| Charles Benton<br>Carlos A. Cuadra<br>Marian P. Leith<br>Phillip A. Sprague | Ruth L. Tighe (Staff Liaison)<br>Alphonse F. Trezza |
| | **Official Observer** |
| | Ken Allen, Information Systems Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Title/Description* | Computer-to-Computer Protocols |
| *Contractor* | National Bureau of Standards |
| *Coordinator* | John L. Little |
| *Funding* | $70,700* |
| *Duration* | 15 Months |

**Task Force Members:**

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| James K. Barrentine | Assistant Director, Research and Development Division, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio. |
| Hanan S. Bell | Group Leader for Development, BALLOTS Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California. |
| David C. Hartmann | Senior Information Systems Analyst, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. |
| Nick A. Farmer | Developments Project Manager, System Development Department, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio. |
| James G. Hale, Jr. | Systems Support Officer, SADPO, New York Public Library, New York, New York. |
| Clarice J. MacDonald | Supervisor for On-Line Information Systems, Boeing Computer Service, Seattle, Washington. |
| William D. Mathews | Director, Systems Division, New England Library Information Network, Wellesley, Massachusetts. |
| Arthur J. Caisse | Tymnet Three Development Manager, Tymshare Corporation, Cupertino, California. |
| John D. Day | Systems Analyst, Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Houston, Texas. |

*NCLIS share. Additional support provided by National Bureau of Standards.

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Phillip L. Long | President, Philip Long Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia |
| Jack Speer | Director of Library Information Services, Informatics, Inc., Rockville, Maryland. |
| Barbara R. Sternick | Head, Data Communications Branch, National Library of Medicine, Rockville, Maryland. |
| Barry D. Wessler | Director of Network Interfaces, Telenet Communications, Washington, D.C. |
| David Wolverton | Vice President for Administration, Brodart, Inc., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. |

*Other Participants*

| | |
|---|---|
| Henriette Avram | Director, Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. |
| George E. Clark, Jr. | Acting Chief, Data Acquisitions and Storage Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. |
| Madeline Henderson | Chief, Computer Information Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. |
| Stephen R. Kimbleton | Chief, Computer Networking Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. |
| Albrecht J. Neumann | Computer Specialist, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. |
| Thomas N. Pyke, Jr. | Chief, Computer Systems Engineering Division, Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. |

| Commissioners | Staff |
|---|---|
| Andrew A. Aines | Ruth L. Tighe |
| Joseph Becker | (Serves as Chairman) |
| | Alphonse F. Trezza |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Title/Description* | Role of the School Library Media Program in Networking |
| *Funding* | $26,274.95 |
| *Duration* | 13 Months |

Task Force Members:

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Don C. Adcock | Director of Library Services, School District No. 41, Glen Ellyn, Illinois |
| D. Phillip Baker | Coordinator of Media Programs, Stamford Public Schools, Stamford, Connecticut |
| David R. Bender | Administrator, School Media Services Office, Division of Library Development and Services, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland |
| Dorothy W. Blake | Coordinator of Planning for Media Resources and Utilization, Atlanta Public Schools, Atlanta, Georgia |
| Anne Marie Falsone | Assistant Commissioner, Office of Library Services, Colorado Department of Education, Denver, Colorado |
| Bernard Franckowiak | Associate Professor, School of Librarianship, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington |
| John M. Franco | Superintendent of Schools, City School District of Rochester, Rochester, New York |
| Mildred P. Frary | Director, Library Services, Los Angeles City Schools, Los Angeles, California |
| Jane Anne Hannigan | School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, New York |
| Dawn H. Heller | Media Services Coordinator, Riverside-Brookfield High School, Riverside, Illinois |
| Richard B. Hills | Assistant Superintendent for Instruction, Alexandria City Public Schools, Alexandria, Virginia |

| *Name* | *Title/Organization* |
|---|---|
| Phyllis Land | Director, Division of Instructional Media, Indiana Department of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Indiana |
| Patricia Mautino | Director, Curriculum Resource Center, Oswego County BOCES, Mexico, New York |
| Peggy L. Pfeiffer | Director, Instructional Materials Center, Jefferson High School, Lafayette, Indiana |
| George N. Smith | Superintendent of Schools, Mesa Public Schools, Mesa, Arizona |
| Richard J. Sorensen | State School Library Media Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Madison. Wisconsin |
| Louise V. Sutherland | Education Program Specialist, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. |
| Johanna S. Wood | Assistant Director of Libraries, Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), Office of Instruction, Public Schools of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. |
| Blanche Woolls | Associate Professor, University of Pittsburgh—GSLIS, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania |

| Commissioners | Staff |
|---|---|
| Marian P. Leith | Christina Carr Young |
| Julia Li Wu | Alphonse F. Trezza (Serves as Chairman) |

Resource Person

Alice E. Fite
Executive Secretary,
American Association of School Librarians,
Chicago, Illinois

*Additional Contracts:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur D. Little, Inc.<br>to evaluate alternative periodical access systems | $24,500 |
| Council of National Library and Information Associations<br>in support of Z-39 transition | $10,000 |
| International Federation of Library Associations<br>in support of Universal Availability of Publications program | $24,000 |
| Library of Congress Network Development Office<br>in support of nationwide network database design effort | $110,000 |
| University of Pittsburgh School of Library and Information Science<br>to conduct Institute on Consulting Skills for State Library Personnel | $15,211 |

## Appendix VI

## Fiscal Statement

FY 1979

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation | $660,000 |
| Total | $660,000 |
| **Expenditures** | |
| Compensation for personnel | |
| Staff | $253,530 |
| Commission Members | 53,694 |
| Benefits | 27,981 |
| Subtotal | $335,205 |
| Operating Expenses | |
| Office rental, utilities and communications | $35,137 |
| Equipment, furniture and furnishings | 10,883 |
| Government Services | 8,472 |
| Printing and reproduction | 45,100 |
| Planning, policy, and management evaluations and studies | 67,002 |
| Supplies and miscellaneous | 9,828 |
| Travel and per diem | 76,985 |
| Subtotal | $253,407 |
| Interagency Agreements, Contracts, Task Forces | 71,178 |
| Subtotal | 71,178 |
| Returned to U.S. Treasury | 210 |
| Total | $660,000 |

## Appendix VII

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

# Joint Resolution

**To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.**

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government; and 88 STAT. 1855

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and 88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978. White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

(b) (1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.



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(c)(1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

88 STAT. 1857

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department or which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.



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(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

88 STAT. 1858

Compensation.

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"State."

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

Appropriation.

Approved December 31, 1974.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

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## Appendix VIII

## White House Conference Advisory Committee

| *Name* | *Organization/Location* |
|---|---|
| Charles Benton, Chairman[1] | Chairman of the Board, Films, Inc., Wilmette, Illinois |
| Gregory H. Adamian[3] | President, Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts |
| C. E. Campbell Beall[4] | Chairman, West Virginia Library Commission, Martinsburg, West Virginia |
| Rebecca T. Bingham[4] | Director of Library Media Services, Jefferson County Public Schools, Louisville, Kentucky |
| Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman-Emeritus, NCLIS[1] | President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont |
| Robert Lee Chartrand[4] | Senior Specialist in Information Sciences, Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. |
| John H. M. Chen[5] | Executive Director, National Library and Information Systems and Networks, Washington, D.C. |
| Walter W. Curley[5] | President, Gaylord Brothers, Inc., Syracuse, New York |
| Ann Heidbreder Eastman[5] | President, Women's National Book Association, Blacksburg, Virginia |
| Shirley Echelman[4] | Executive Director, Medical Library Association, Chicago, Illinois |
| Oscar C. Everhart[5] | Chief Librarian, Miami Beach Public Library, Miami Beach, Florida |
| The Honorable William D. Ford[3] | United States House of Representatives |
| Marian G. Gallagher[5,6] | Professor and Librarian, University of Washington Law School, Seattle, Washington |

| *Name* | *Organization/Location* |
|---|---|
| David R. Gergen[5] | Free-Lance Writer and Consultant (politics, economics, and media), McLean, Virginia |
| Donald T. Gibbs[5] | Librarian, Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Newport, Rhode Island |
| Robert M. Hayes[4] | Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California-Los Angeles |
| Esther Mae Henke[3] | Director of the Library Services Branch, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma |
| Warren Gardiner Hill[4] | Executive Director, Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colorado |
| Alice B. Ihrig[5 4] | Director of Civic and Cultural Programs, Moraine Valley Community College, Community Services, Palos Hills, Illinois |
| The Honorable Jacob K. Javits[7] | United States Senate |
| Kenneth Jernigan[5] | Director, Iowa Commission for the Blind, Des Moines, Iowa |
| Nicholas Johnson[4] | Chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby, Washington, D.C. |
| The Honorable Louis A. Lerner[2] | U. S. Ambassador to Norway |
| Rose Marie Lopez[4] | Bilingual Teacher, Phoenix Elementary School District, Phoenix, Arizona |
| Allie Beth Martin[3 10] | Director, Tulsa City/County Library System, Tulsa, Oklahoma |
| Samuel J. Martz[5] | Chairman of the Board, Memorial Bibles International, Inc., Nashville, Tennesee |

| *Name* | *Organization/Location* |
|---|---|
| Michael A. McCarroll[3] | Vice President, D.C. Heath Company, Lexington, Massachusetts |
| Justin McDevitt[4 8] | Rehabilit[illegible]n Counselor, Virginia Commiss[illegible]n for the Visually Handicapped, Richmond, Virginia |
| Margaret C. McNamara[4] | Chairman of the Board and Founder, Reading is Fundamental, Inc., Washington, D.C. |
| Edward J. Meade, Jr.[4] | Program Officer, Education and Research, The Ford Foundation, New York, New York |
| Helen H. Meyer[4] | Editorial Consultant, Doubleday and Company, New York, New York |
| Bessie Boehm Moore[2] | Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas |
| Agnes M. Myers[5] | Librarian, Loretto Heights College, Denver, Colorado |
| Edwin B. Parker[5] | Professor of Communication, Stanford University, Stanford, California |
| J. C. Redd[7 8] | President, J. C. Redd Pest Control, Jackson, Mississippi |
| Elizabeth R. Ruffner[5] | Preservationist and Civic Leader, Prescott, Arizona |
| Gene Shalit[3 9] | Entertainment Correspondent and Film Critic, National Broadcasting Company, New York, New York |
| John T. Short[7] | Regional Manager for the Eastern United States, Coronet Media, Division of Esquire, Inc., Avon, Connecticut |
| Joseph F. Shubert[8 4] | State Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, New York |

| *Name* | *Organization/Location* |
|---|---|
| Jeanne Hurley Simon[3] | Legislative Specialist, National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, Washington, D.C. |
| Philip A. Sprague[2] | Associate Administrator for Management Assistance, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. |
| Carlton J. Thaxton[4] | Director of the Division of Public Library Services, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia |
| John E. Velde, Jr.[2] | Investor, Hollywood, California |
| Margaret S. Warden[7] | Former Montana State Senator, Great Falls, Montana |
| Martha S. Williams[6] | Teacher, Detroit Public School System, Detroit, Michigan |
| Virginia C. Young[7] | Chairman, Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Columbia, Missouri |

(1) Ex Officio
(2) Appointed by the Commission Chairman
(3) Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
(4) Appointed by President Carter; Served 1979-1980
(5) Appointed by President Ford; Served 1977-1979
(6) Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate to replace J. C. Redd
(7) Appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate
(8) Resigned 1978
(9) Resigned 1979
(10) Deceased

## White House Conference Staff

Marilyn K. Gell
Director

Jerry Manolatos
Deputy Director

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr.
Coordinator, Information Center and Audivisual Programs

Elaine Brock
Clerk-Typist

Dorothy S. Burgess
Secretary to Program Coordinator

K. C. Chartrand
Staff Artist

John Cohrssen
Legal Counsel

Elaine Cooke
Secretary-Receptionist

Amado Cruz, Jr.
Travel/Accounting Clerk

Charles Culhane
Program Editor

Ben DeWhitt
Staff Consultant, National Archives

Jack Duncan
Legislative Consultant

Barbara Fisher
Secretary

Kelvin V. Hackett
Budget Clerk

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Public Affairs Coordinator

Mary Louise Huchs
Assistant to Volunteers Coordinator

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Coordinator, Information Community Advisory Committee

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Anita Lindsley
Word Processing Specialist

Hector Lujan
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Peggy McLaughlin
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Loretto Love Meriwether
Public Affairs Assistant

Heather L. Nicoll
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Barbara Patterson
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Kathleen Quinn
Word Processing Specialist

Robert W. Rector
Special Assistant, Information Center

Melinda Renner
Staff Assistant

Lynn Roefs
Assistant to Volunteers Coordinator

Amanda Seward
Staff Assistant

Eileen E. Shaw
International Planning Assistant

Billie Simpson
Secretary/Assistant to Program Coordinator

Janet Smalley
International Planning Assistant

Kathleen Salata Smith
International Planning Coordinator

Jean-Anne South
Program Coordinator

Paula Valerie Taylor
Word Processing Specialist

Betsy Thom
Assistant to Volunteers Coordinator

Chad Evans Wyatt
Staff Photographer

Shelley R. Zuniga
Word Processing Specialist

## Appendix IX

## Information Community Advisory Committee

Robert Lee Chartrand
Co-chairman
Senior Specialist in Information Sciences
Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service

Robert B. Pfannkuch
Co-chairman
Corporate Vice President and President, Video Group
Bell and Howell Company
Chicago, Illinois

James B. Adler
President
Congressional Information Services, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

Robert S. Arthur
Director of Business Data Bases
Control Data Corporation
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Jason S. Berman
Warner Communications
Washington, D. C.

J. Christopher Burns
Vice President, Planning
The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Daniel H. Carter
Manager of Advanced Business Planning
Texas Instruments, Inc.
Houston, Texas

Anne Cheatham
Director
Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future
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Warren Cole
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Eastman Kodak Company
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Cambridge, Massachusetts

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Wendell Shackelford
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Media Matrix, Inc.
New York, New York

Delbert C. Staley
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New York Telephone
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Communications
IBM Corporation
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Ken Winslow
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Services
Public Broadcasting Service
Washington, D. C.

Barry Zorthian
President
Washington/Baltimore
Regional Association
Washington, D. C.

Paul G. Zurkowski
President
Information Industry
Association
Washington, D. C.

# Appendix X

## White House Conference on Library and Information Services State and Territorial Conference Dates

| State/Territory | Conference Dates |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 1/07/79-1/09/79 |
| Alaska | 3/08/79-3/09/79 |
| Arizona | 11/29/78-12/01/78 |
| Arkansas | 11/15/78-11/17/78 |
| California | 3/02/79-3/04/79 |
| Colorado | 4/20/79-4/22/79 |
| Connecticut | 12/06/78-12/08/78 |
| Delaware | 10/19/78-10/21/78 |
| District of Columbia | 9/28/78-9/30/78 |
| Florida | 11/15/78-11/17/78 |
| Georgia | 9/15/77-9/16/77 |
| Hawaii | 6/11/78-6/13/78 |
| Idaho | 4/09/78-4/11/78 |
| Illinois | 11/12/78-11/14/78 |
| Indiana | 8/11/78-8/13/78 |
| Iowa | 3/27/79-3/29/79 |
| Kansas | 3/14/79-3/16/79 |
| Kentucky | 3/18/79-3/20/79 |
| Louisiana | 9/27/78-9/29/78 |
| Maine | 4/17/79-4/19/79 |
| Maryland | 10/12/78-10/14/78 |
| Massachusetts | 4/26/78-4/27/78 |
| Michigan | 3/27/79-3/28/79 |
| Minnesota | 9/10/78-9/12/78 |
| Mississippi | 2/25/79-2/27/79 |
| Missouri | 10/06/78-10/06/78 |
| Nebraska | 11/16/78-11/28/78 |
| New Hampshire | 9/21/78-9/23/78 |
| New Jersey | 4/01/79-4/03/79 |
| New Mexico | 11/12/78-11/14/78 |
| New York | 6/05/78-6/07/78 |
| North Carolina | 10/19/78-10/21/78 |
| North Dakota | 9/28/78-9/30/78 |
| Ohio | 9/20/78-9/22/78 |
| Oklahoma | 4/30/78-5/02/78 |
| Oregon | 6/01/78-6/03/78 |
| Pennsylvania | 10/31/77-11/01/77 |
| Rhode Island | 4/06/79-4/08/79 |
| South Carolina | 3/15/79-3/17/79 |
| South Dakota | No Conference |
| Tennessee | 11/19/78-11/21/78 |
| Texas | 11/16/78-11/18/78 |
| Utah | 4/09/79-4/11/79 |
| Vermont | 4/26/79-4/27/79 |
| Virginia | 3/29/79-3/31/79 |
| Washington | 4/23/79-4/25/79 |
| West Virginia | 10/12/78-10/15/78 |
| Wisconsin | 9/17/78-9/19/78 |
| Wyoming | 4/04/79-4/07-79 |
| American Samoa | 3/21/78-3/23/78 |
| Guam | 11/30/78-12/02/78 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 12/05/78-12/07/78 |
| Puerto Rico | 4/17/79-4/19/79 |
| Trust Territory | 12/10/78-12/12/78 |
| Virgin Islands | 9/29/78-9/30/78 |
| U.S. Indians | 10/20/78-10/22/78 |

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1980 O—316-284